

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 24, 1852.

The Intelligencer.

THE Catholic Messenger, of Parkersburg, devotes more than a column of its space to enlightening us on the subject of bigotry, intolerance, &c., and to reminding us for some recent reference to the way the Church does up things in Spain. We do not remember to have read of late anything quite so scattering as this article of the Messenger. We have nothing to say on the subject of loyalty to the United States Government on the part of the Church. That point is not up for consideration. If it was we should frankly express the opinion that we do not want our liberties extended to the guardianship of the Pope of Rome. And by this we do not mean to impugn the patriotism of American Catholics as a class. Nearly everybody born on American soil, and thousands who come to our shores, are attached to our form of government. Why should they not be? Our point is that while in this country there is liberty for everybody—Jew or Gentile, Catholic or Protestant, it is not so in Spain, where Catholicism is so overwhelmingly dominant that the Nuncio of the Pope takes on himself to ignore the civil government of the country by addressing the Bishops direct. The liberty of conscience that the world enjoys it does not owe to the Pope of Rome. If the essential spirit of the Pope's ideas was conducive to liberty of conscience he would not, through his emissaries, be meddling, as he does, with the new Constitution of Spain. He has made no concealment of his opposition to the clause in the new constitution permitting liberty of worship. If he feels this way about liberty of worship in Spain he feels the same way about it in other countries. He is all the time deploring heresy throughout the world. His allocations and censures are so many jeremiads over the departure of the nations from the faith of Rome. His idea is that the Catholic religion is the one chief good that everybody needs, and without which society is in a chaotic condition. To all of this we have no objections whatever. To us it appears very ridiculous, but that, of course, is our misfortune. We would be opposed to anybody laying their hands on the venerable Pontiff's mouth. We don't believe in that way of converting the world. This is the difference between us and the Pope. He believes in the laying on of hands on heretics, and he would lay them on the heretics in Spain through the government. This is why we do not get along better with his kind of religion than we do.

Perhaps the Messenger will attach more importance to these views of ours. If we cite it to the letter of the Spanish Bishops, in which, under the inspiration of Rome, they undertook to make a raid on the liberal candidates for election to the Spanish Cortes. The exact text of this letter is as follows:

Dear Brethren in Christ—In gathering up into one question the different requests which you have addressed to us in reference to the course to be followed by all Catholics in the approaching elections of Deputies, and of the delegates who are to nominate the Senators, we believe it to be our duty to answer you briefly and pointedly as follows: That liberty of worship is condemned in the 77th, 78th and 79th propositions of the syllabus of the reigning Pontiff, the immortal Pius IX.; that no Catholic can vote for this disastrous liberty, or send by his vote to the Cortes those who are determined to establish such liberty in Spain. That we are bound in duty to employ every legal means in our power to drive from the Assembly and Senate all who cherish such a design. And that we must have recourse to every legitimate and honest instrumentality at our disposal to secure that the Spanish people shall be represented in the Legislature only by men who, setting aside all political opinions, are firmly resolved to re-establish, and, in case of need, to defend, religious unity in our dear native country. May God have you in His holy keeping, as we humbly pray.

Barcelona, 18th January, 1876.

Constantine, Archbishop of Tarragona; Ferrer Joaquin, Bishop of Barcelona; Isidore, Bishop of Girona, and for Messrs. the Bishop of Tortosa, and the Vicars-General of Lerida, Vicar Solsona, the Archbishop of Tarragona.

This document of the Spanish hierarchy shows the spirit of the Catholic hierarchy where it has a free sweep at anything in the shape of rivalry in religion. We object to any religious hierarchy that objects to granting all the rights to other people that it claims for itself.

We observe in looking over the real estate valuation of the county, as returned by the Board of Commissioners in March last to the State Board of Equalization, that there is a slight discrepancy as compared with the footing up of the valuation of each township. The statement of the two boards make the valuation in 1875 to be \$12,024,099, whereas the footings of the township make it \$12,016,311. The returns of each township of the county, both in real and personal estate, last year, were as follows:

Township	Real Estate	Personal Estate
Washington	\$2,145,400	\$3,352,400
Madison	1,418,400	1,812,500
Clay	2,230,800	2,411,674
Union	1,825,000	800,000
Centre	1,035,300	260,000
Wetzel	2,597,200	307,740
Ritchie	1,718,100	125,400
Lincoln	828,100	100,000
Liberty	1,200,000	180,000
Tripp	1,007,000	183,000
Total	\$12,016,311	\$15,330,222

STREUVILLE NEWS.—The total tax just levied for this year, will be twenty-two and five tenths mills, divided as follows: State tax, 2.9 mills; county, 4.9; township, 2.0; school, 5.0; city, 7.7. Next year the county will be out of debt.

The Herald reports Centennial travel on the increase over the Panhandle road.

The Recorder County ticket is as follows: Recorder, H. K. Reynolds; Commissioners, Wm. Stark, Robert Henry, Lewis, Infantry Director, Sylvester Stark.

THE Washington (Pa.) Reporter says there was but one application to get liquor in Washington county, and that was at West Brownville. The court proceedings show that the traffic is monopolized by John Wolfe, Alexander Blair and one or two others. Alex. and John each pay, as a license, about one year, \$500 and three months imprisonment.

By Telegraph

ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT

TO THE DAILY INTELLIGENCER

CHARLESTON DISPATCH

An all Day and All Night Session.

The Convention Refuses to Adjourn at Midnight.

Matthews Nominated For Governor.

The Capital Resolution Voted Down.

An Inflation Minority Report.

The Platform As Adopted.

CHARLESTON, MIDNIGHT—June 8. Special to the Intelligencer.

The Democratic Convention met in the Wigwam prepared for its accommodation at 10 o'clock this forenoon. Col. Alexander Campbell, of Brooke, Chairman of the State Committee, called the delegates to order, and nominated L. R. Coffey, of Taylor county, for temporary Chairman, and J. H. Carroll, of Preston county, for Secretary. Committees were appointed as follows: On Credentials, on Basis of Representation, on Permanent Organization, and on Resolutions. After these appointments the Convention took a recess until 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

THE CONVENTION MET PURSUANT TO THE order of adjournment. The Committee on Permanent Organization reported for President the Hon. Dan Johnson, of Tyler county, ex-President of the Senate, who, on taking the chair, made a brief partisan speech. The name of J. Bernard Peyton, late Clerk of the House of Delegates, was reported for Secretary of the Convention. After this organization for business, the other committees submitted their respective reports.

MAJORITY AND MINORITY REPORTS.—The Hon. John J. Davis, of Harrison county, submitted the majority report on resolutions, after which Henry S. Walker came forward with his minority report. It took ground in favor of rag-money, a la Bill Allen, and in favor of submitting the permanent location of the Capital to a vote of the people of the State.

ON A motion to adopt this report as the sense of the Convention, Walker, McGinnis, of Cabell, Bill Burdett and Soapfat Simpson, vehemently spoke in its favor, demanding that the Convention yield, from the Third District. On the other hand, Sprigg, of Hardy, Lucas, of Berkeley, John J. Davis, of Harrison, spoke warmly and strongly against its adoption.

EXCITING DEBATE.—The debate was exciting and it was with great difficulty that the President kept the speakers in order. The previous question was finally ordered, and the motion to insert the rag-money resolution of the minority report in the place of the financial plank of the majority was lost by a vote of 176 yeas to 305 nays.

MOTION TO ADJOURN.—A motion was then made to adjourn the convention to Martinsburg, but was ruled out of order. Next a motion was made to substitute the report of the Minority as a whole for that of the Majority. Pending this motion an effort was made to divide the rag-money and Capital location clauses, but a motion to this effect was ruled out of order. This was construed as a victory for Walker, as it was clear that nine out of ten of the committee were for soft money, and in order to get the rags they would have to swallow the Capital resolution also.

CAPITAL RESOLUTION DEFEATED.—Upon the question of substituting the majority for the minority report a call of the Convention by counties was ordered amidst much excitement. The vote stood, yeas 228 and nays 200. Thirty of the nays were from the Third District. Walker's friends claim that these votes have killed off Herford for Congress.

MAJORITY REPORT ADOPTED.—A vote was then taken on the question of adopting the majority report, and said report was adopted by yeas 280 to nays 179. This report reads as follows:

1. That the Democratic-Conservative party of West Virginia is not two parties in alliance, but is and shall remain one homogeneous party, thoroughly united and harmonious in its principles, its aims, and its organization, and that it is the duty of all its members to discourage every effort to disorganize or divide it by any reference to local questions, personal animosities, or political divisions upon matters now either obsolete or which ought to be subordinate to the more vital issues of the day.

2. That the great principles which, in our opinion, underlie and must sustain the National Democratic party, of which we are an integral part, are (1) restriction of the Federal Government to its original sphere of action, and to the powers prescribed and limited by the Constitution; (2) the independence of the Supreme Court of the United States from political intimidation and undue influence on the part of the co-ordinate departments of the general government; (3) Subordination of the military to the civil power; (4) the equality and constitutional self-government of the States, leaving to each of them the solution of questions and difficulties arising therein, subject only to the Constitution of the United States.

3. No occupation of State territory by United States forces except in aid of civil authority, on demand of the Governor, or contributions to the solution of questions and difficulties arising therein, subject only to the Constitution of the United States.

4. Complete and universal amnesty for all those who participated in the civil war on a basis of mutual reconciliation, such as the spirit of the age demands and the permanency of our institutions require.

5. A return to the old land-marks of Anglo-Saxon liberty, viz: No suspension of the writ of habeas corpus in time of peace; trial by a jury of the vicinage

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WASHINGTON.

The Blaine Investigation.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 8.—Representative Hays appeared today in behalf of Mr. Blaine before the Sub-Judiciary Committee, and J. A. Green resumed his testimony, saying that the entire history of the Kansas Pacific road was a matter of record in the Supreme Court at Washington.

At the suggestion of Mr. Hale the record was put into the case.

Witness continued: And said records show that Mr. Blaine received \$250,000 of construction bonds, placed in the hands of J. B. Stewart and Thomas C. Durant. This Blaine finally appeared in the record as James Blaine, but never as James G. Blaine.

Witness continued, said: If the passage of the 10th section of the act of July 2, 1864, was approved by Stewart and Blaine, it brought \$5,750,000 to the road, and on the principle of "honor among thieves," the road ought certainly to have paid Stewart's claim. But they resisted it on the ground that the claim was for lobby purposes and was therefore inadmissible. Witness said that he knew of himself that Jas. G. Blaine had any connection with the road, Stewart's claim being resisted on the ground of immorality. The witness told Stewart that he was afraid of it and did not like the looks of Congressman Blaine's connection with the road. The conversation took place while Blaine was in Congress. The witness had no distinct recollection that Stewart ever specifically said to him that Blaine was in it. He never explained why one of the papers alluded to Blaine and another to James Blaine. Stewart always spoke of the person as Hon. Mr. Blaine and James Blaine. The witness always spoke of him as Congressman Blaine or Speaker Blaine after he was made Speaker.

Recess.

The Sub-Judiciary Committee re-assembled this afternoon, when Green resumed his testimony, giving the details of the disposition of certain Kansas-Pacific bonds for James B. Stewart, whose published statement, he said, was grossly erroneous.

Mr. Blaine asked the witness whether his long connection with the Kansas-Pacific Railroad suits did not give him a position of all the transactions of the company.

Witness replied that it did, but it would occupy days to give all the particulars, and in response to another question the witness said he had been summoned to testify as to the Credit Mobilier of the Kansas-Pacific Railroad, in the transaction of the late case of John E. Blaine did not appear. The witness showed from the record that George Francis Train and his wife obtained \$500,000 worth of bonds for services rendered by him in lobbying. About a million of dollars were sent to him, and he was the owner of the same kind. Such lobbying was a waste on the government.

ADJOURNED.

THE COMMITTEE ON EXPENDITURES in the War Department today heard the testimony of Hon. Morgan Jones, who was a member of the House from the city of New York in 1869 in the Kerry investigation.

Witness said that he had known for many years, called on him in that year and asked him to appoint Augustus P. Green to a Lieutenant in the army. Harney informed him he would get a nice present if the appointment was made. Witness said that he had nothing to do with that, and that he had known Green longer than Harney had.

POSTAL APPROPRIATION BILL.—The Senate Committee on Appropriations today took action on the postoffice appropriation bill and agreed to report it with an amendment striking out all legislative sections by which the House provided new rates of compensation for railway mail service and proposed an adjustment of the salaries of postmasters throughout the country on a new system, and provided for certain changes in the rates of postage on third class mail matter.

The committee struck out these sections on the general ground that their duty is confined to reporting appropriations in accordance with the existing law, and that the questions involved in these legislative provisions are now before another committee of the Senate, specially charged with their consideration. The Appropriation Committee subsequently reported the bill to the Senate. The other important amendments recommended by the committee provide for increasing appropriations for inland mail transportation, \$10,000 for letter carriers, \$50,000 for special agents and mail deliverers, \$40,000 for compensation to postmasters, \$700,000, the addition appropriation for letter carriers, is designed to secure a continuance of the present service, the House having provided for the same.

THE COMMITTEE ON POSTAL AFFAIRS today rejected its committee's proposition to limit the free delivery system to cities having a population of 40,000 and upward, and thus do away with a portion of the present expenses. The additional appropriations for postmaster salaries and inland mail transportation represent amounts which the House estimated would be saved by the enactment of the proposed new system of compensation. The Senate Committee retain in the bill the House proviso that stamped envelopes and newspaper wrappers shall not be sold at less than their average cost, including clerk hire and other expenses connected therewith.

THE COMMITTEE ALSO RECOMMENDED an increase of the item for railroad post-office clerks from \$1,125,000 to \$1,300,000; for route agents from \$945,000 to \$1,000,000; for express and freight agents from \$220,000 to \$250,000; for advertising, from \$25,000 to \$40,000; and for miscellaneous purposes, from \$50,000 to \$100,000. The committee entirely struck out the House appropriation of \$500,000 for the postage stamps to be used by the Postoffice Department; amounts voted by the House for compensation of the Post Masters for inland mail transportation, and for the pay of letter carriers were respectively \$600,000, \$15,000,000 and \$1,800,000.

CONFIRMED BY THE SENATE.—The Senate has confirmed Wm. Skyes, U. S. Consul at Cardiff; Florence, Heigman Slack, U. S. Marshal for West Virginia; Moses M. Bane, of Illinois, Secretary of Utah Territory.

SECRETARY CAMERON left Washington today for Harrisburg, and will not return to this city until after the Cincinnati Convention, where he will be in attendance as a delegate.

MORTON'S CHANCES FOR LONG LIFE.—Dr. D. W. Bliss, Senator Morton's family physician, writes that the Senator's general health is entirely good, and his prospects for a long life as equal to those of any other man of his years in the Doctor's acquaintance. While the Senator is still lame, his improvement in the last two years has been very great, and his vital functions are wholly unimpaired. I give it as my opinion that Senator Morton has performed more labor and with less apparent fatigue than any man of his age in public life.

ARMY REDUCTION.—The House Committee on Appropriations today decided to insert in the army appropriation bill a provision for the reduction of the army to the extent of two regiments of infantry and two of cavalry.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, June 8. IRONCLAD OATH.

The post route bill and the bill to prevent straw bills were passed.

Mr. Knott, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill prescribing oaths to be taken by grand and petit jurors in U. S. Courts. In the course of the discussion it was explained that this law proposed to repeal the ironclad oath.

Mr. Hoar called attention to the fact that under this bill, forbidding any other oath than the prescribed one, the conspirators could set upon juries in the trial of their co-conspirators, so that the members of a whisky ring might set on grand and petit juries.

Mr. Knott suggested in reply that in empanelling a jury it would be competent for the grand jury to give the question whether the jurors did belong to any such ring or association.

Mr. Hoar denied that, and said that through inadvertence certainly this bill violated one of the great principles underlying the administration of justice.

That he had protested to Hutton, chairman of the sub-committee, that the investigation should not be prosecuted in any respect as a personal matter, but purely as a subject of public inquiry into the transactions by a corporation which was in some manner connected to the Government for its honest management. That was his entire connection with the prosecution. It had originated not in the pursuit of malice by any man who had a doubtful Union record, but it had originated with one who had not only served in the Confederate army, but who had not served in the Union army by a substitute alone. [Laughter.]

Mr. Frye said that he wished to state a suggestion which presented itself to his mind, and which he had no doubt had occurred to the minds of many gentlemen. The suggestion was, in substance, that the conversation was really at variance with the gentleman's own conduct in reference to a speech made by Blaine some months ago, that he said was a printed speech, and that he had been surreptitiously taken from the possession of his colleague or the printer, and he had learned on good authority that while his colleague was making his speech, that printed copy surreptitiously taken was on the desk of the gentleman, Tarbox, who at once proceeded to reply to it. The suggestion as to the sacredness of private conversation, as argued by that gentleman, had amazed him (Frye) while that was in his possession. [Plaudits and encouragement from the Republican members.]

Blaine took the floor, but Tarbox rising at the same time, Blaine yielded to him. Mr. Tarbox—don't know what relation the remarks of the gentleman from Maine (Frye) have to the subject, the matter of privileged question, to which I am not alluding. I am not in what school of propriety the gentleman has been brought up. I do not know what he charged me with nor understand what he intimates. I suppose it is that I by some improper method obtained possession of the speech which was made by Mr. Blaine, and intended to deliver as his best counsel to his countrymen, on a subject affecting deeply the public welfare, and that I made some improper use of that paper. I have simply to reply that what he states is utterly untrue. A second of confusion occurred. After order was restored Tarbox declared charging Frye with any intentional untruth. He supposed that that gentleman had spoken from the rumor or perhaps out of a suspicious temper or perhaps out of some irritation.

Mr. Frye—What further to ask the gentleman?

Mr. Tarbox—All the irritation that I can conceive the gentleman to feel in regard to the discussion of the question is, that by a certain circumstance a delivery for personal purposes and not from patriotic consideration for the public good, which contained within it that which was a calculated speech by a statesman to mislead his countrymen, was not permitted to go forth to the country without certain of its mis-statements having been related.

The speech, gentlemen, must not make a charge, and then cross-examine the man whom he charges with the offense in order to find out whether it is true or not.

Mr. Frye—We will leave it there; I have nothing further to ask the gentleman.

Mr. Blaine—I never supposed that an occasion would arise when I should desire or could be induced to state that transaction to the House. Before I left my home last autumn to resume my public duties, I did as many gentlemen have done, prepare a speech on an absorbing public question—the currency. It was printed at a newspaper office with which I was for a number of years connected. It was printed in confidence to the Associated Press, with the intimation that whoever found himself in possession of a copy of it before its publication was in possession of it wrongfully. Various circumstances postponed the delivery of the speech from the month of December, when I expected to deliver it, until the 10th of February. Meanwhile, five or six weeks before I delivered it, I ascertained that the gentleman from Massachusetts (Tarbox) had a copy of it in his possession, and that he had offered it for publication to some newspaper man. How it came in his possession I do not know. I never have been able to know. I have surmised, I assert, that it was there, that it was in his possession for weeks, and that his holding it was in violation of the primal laws of honesty and integrity. I have never recognized the gentleman since. I only recognize him today to make that statement. I now take up the motion to reconsider the resolution for printing certain evidence. Tarbox rose.

The Speaker pro tem asked Blaine if he yielded the floor to Tarbox.

Mr. Blaine—I will hear what he has to say.

Mr. Tarbox—I understood the gentleman from Maine to indicate that I offered a printed speech purporting to be his some newspapers.

Mr. Blaine—I heard it.

Mr. Tarbox—It is not true.

Mr. Blaine—The gentleman stated awhile ago that it was not true that he had a copy.

Mr. Tarbox—I made no such statement.

Mr. Blaine then proposed to retain the floor on his motion, to reconsider the vote for the printing of the testimony, but the Speaker pro tem, Mr. Cox, ruled that he could not hold the floor for that purpose against the Geneva Award bill which was the pending business before the House when the interruption occurred.

The House then resumed the consideration of the Geneva award bill and was addressed by Mr. McCreary.

At the conclusion of Mr. McCreary's speech the House agreed to a Committee of Conference on the Geneva Award bill, consisting of Messrs. Blaine, Hutton, Hays, and Waldron were appointed.

Senate amendment to the bill establishing Sheboygan, Michigan, as a port of delivery was concurred in.

The House then took a recess.

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